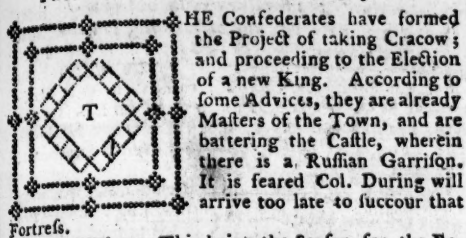


M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 17, 1771.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, July 16.



HE Confederates have formed the Project of taking Cracow; and proceeding to the Election of a new King. According to some Advices, they are already Masters of the Town, and are battering the Castle, wherein there is a Russian Garrison. It is feared Col. During will arrive too late to succour that Fortress.

PARIS, July 22. This being the Season for the Return of our Ships from the East-Indies, several of our Merchants are alarmed at their not receiving Advice of the Arrival of any of them in our Ports. But it should be remembered, that in the ticklish Situation of Affairs between England and Spain last Year, it was thought necessary to give Notice of it to our Settlements in Asia, and that, doubtless, is the Reason for their being detained.

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON-PACKET, of July 31.

A publick SALE of ANTI-CITY PATRIOTS.

As bolden by Order of the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Wilkes, in Guildhall, this 31st Day of July.

Such Dogs and Men there are, mere Things of State,
And always cherish'd by their Friends, the Great.

THE Vote being put to the Livery, it was unanimously carried, that Mr. George Bellas should be the *Æolian Crier* upon this Occasion. Accordingly he took his Staff at the Door, and began to wind abroad. "Crack! crack! crack!"—walk in, walk in—just going to begin—a rare Collection of rare Creatures now actually to be sold and disposed of, the City having no farther Occasion for them: Doctor Samuel Johnson being Auctioneer elect for this great and memorable undertaking. Now is the Time to seize a Bargain—Ministers and Mariners may now be both supplied with Knaves and Transports—American Merchants may be served at an easy Rate with Patriots to harangue round Liberty-Tree—they have all Subjects at their Fingers Ends, and for a good Dinner will be all Things to all Men—they are not nice in their Sentiments of Religion. All Things are equal to their Minds and Hearts—an Essay or a Lie—a Wilkes or a King—a Jew or a Gentle—a Miss Kennedy, or a Miss d'Eon—Silence! Gemmen, the great Doctor Johnson is about to begin: He is the Leviathan of Literature—no false Alarms now, Gemmen, you may depend upon his cramp Words—walk in and see!

A U C T I O N E E R.

"Gentlemen and Ladies,

To proportion the Eagerness of Contest to its Importance seems too hard a Task for human Wisdom. Fortune often delights to dignify what Nature has neglected: Which will be visibly demonstrated in this heterogeneous Vendition of these conglomerated Plebeians of the City, who will afford an Orator but few Opportunities of descriptive Splendour, or narrative Elegance; to denounce and proclaim the Virtues and Vices of these patriotic Ramblers—intoxicated Enthusiasts—infected with the Bawls of Bellowers, and the Barbarity of Beckford. Nil mortalibus arduum est. Nothing can frigate the Rapacity of human Courage, unless an Undertaking of this variegated Nature; I confess I shrink from the boisterous Blast, and shudder with uncommon Trepidation at the bellowing Billows of City Politics: This is an hostile Civility forced upon me. A Declination of the Office would gratify my Senies: The Operation of such Enemies should be reciprocally discontinued. Moderation is commonly firm, and Firmness is commonly successful. Let us not swell our first Acquisition with any superfluous Appendages, but what must be the Priest, where a Monkey is the God? Or what must be the Drudge of a Party, of which the Heads are Grafton, Sandwich, and Talbot; these Animals of Bulk, rendered so by Indigestion, whom their Power of roaring persuaded us to think formidable? But the Noise of a Sargee proves nothing but his Hunger; which will be made apparent and conspicuous in the Character of the redoubtable Harley.

Here the Court began to hiss and whoop, declaring the Language of the learned Doctor to be quite unintelligible, and one and all insisted upon Dr. Johnson's Defence, and that Mr. Deputy Judd should take the Hammer. The Doctor resigned with this Speech.

Auctioneer. "Ye seem to be determined Slaves of Discord—I was elected to this Eminence of Importance by your vox populi—I am humiliated by the same Vociferation.—The Conquest, if such it may be called, is without Blood-shed, and from a Power that makes Resistance ridiculous: It is unworthy the Zeal or Officiousness of an Individual to apply for a Continuation of the Formality of Remonstrance. This Obstruction arises from that noisy Faction, which fills the Kingdom with the Roar of empty Menace, and the Yell of hyper-

tical Lamentation: But they may as well hiss a Post as Dr. Johnson.

Mr. Deputy Judd then mounted the Rostra.

A U C T I O N E E R.

"Gemmen,

"I am happy to be the Phoenix of Doctor Johnson's Ashes; 'tis a difficult Matter to please this Mob: But I am sensible that they are sensible of my Merits, otherwise they would not have elected me, a poor Deputy Duodecimo, over the Head of this miscellaneous Folio. No more Apologies—I have scarce Time to save Alderman Harley for Sale.

Alderman HARLEY, Gemmen,

This is the true *Jacobus* of this Reign—the tawdry Tory of the City—the true Blood of the Oxford—the original Harleian Miscellany. Few People know his Dexterity—he can break his Neck, fracture his Skull, and perform a Thousand equestrian Tricks, to try the Hearts and Eyes of his Friends, and to discover the Exultations of his Foes—he is dead To-day, alive To-morrow. No Harlequin ever turn'd into such a Variety of Shapes, he is the very Mountebank of Politicks, and will be ever found an excellent Antagonist against any Thing—a Turtle, or a Wilkes.—Who bids, Gemmen, for this *rara Avis*? The notorious Mr. Astley is a mere Sand-Bag on Horseback to him—Astley never hurt his Skull—Zouads! no body bid! Bidder. Five-pence.

Auctioneer. A Price of Merit verily—he is worth more for a rough Rider to Sir Sidney Meadows—or a Yorkshire Jockey to back young Fillies—going for Five pence—the Harleian Miscellany for Five-pence—going—now bid! or he is gone!—going—gone.

This will never do—my Lady Bridget will confirm her Assertion; and we shall really appear the Scum of the Earth. Bring in Alderman Kennet!—now, Ladies, there's a laughing, rosy old Fellow of all Work—here is Charity in full Perfection; 'tis he that supports the Fatherless and Widow; he is an Ornament to the Court, and wades in all their dirty Ways, for dirty Praise. O had the City but throughout such Aldermen, what would not King and Commons do?—I suppose the Board of Green Cloth will bid for this valuable Piece of Nonfence—I now elevate him in his Ten Thousand Carl Wig—say away—not a Word!—don't be afraid of his Stomach—though he has an excellent Twist at Venison, he can dine off of an Ox Cheek—he is a fine Wag at a double Entendre—and would do rarely at the Chaplain's Table.

Bidder. A Shilling. (I will buy him for my Plantation in Maryland.)

Auctioneer. Alderman Kennet for a Shilling! O such fine Fleth—to be sold as cheap as Bull-Beef! an Alderman for a Shilling!—going—going—going—gone.

Crier. It is the merriest Sale that ever was exhibited—Mr. Deputy Judd, for the first Time in his Life, is clever. Walk in and hear him—if you don't chuse to purchase, you will entertain your Ears. Alive O!—alive O!

Auctioneer. Don't be rough with Mr. Sawbridge—he is greatly shaken by this last Horn-blown.—Alas! with Blushes I own, he is but the Shadow of an Alderman—the rosy Cheek—the sleek Head—the bow Window Belly—the firm Calf—the Yard-wide Shoulder—are vanished into Air—into thin Air: Alas! he is only fit for Surgeons-Hall—a Dissection of his Heart might discover his Error—for the Gentleman has certainly been deluded by the Bell-weather of Brentford—come, come, he had Virtues, but they are tainted with this hot feverish Time—perhaps if purchased for America, Transportation may bring him to Repentance—now bid for this Cullender of a Patriot!

Bidder. Forty-five Pence.

Auctioneer. Come, Come, Forty-five Pence—the standing Number—he shall go for that, if it is only to pleasure our glorious Jack Wilkes.—Now lead in hopping Jimmy Townsend! the little Apostate—the Soul of Schism—the Defiler of the true and only Faith—the Cause of Liberty. Ah! gentle Jimmy, why? ah? why didst thou run to the Half-Moon Tavern, to mend a battered Constitution?—thou too wast deluded by a Priest, and read a rascally Recantation—repent, dear Jimmy, on the Huffsings, and tell for more than those who fold before! who shall I knock down Jimmy Townsend to?

Bidder. To the Troublesome, gangreen old Gentlewoman in Pall-Mall.

Auctioneer. 'Tis well, and Forty-five Pence a plentiful Price, for a putrid old Carcase.

Crier. We do it rarely—we sell them off like Smoak—I never did better in my little Skiff upon the Coast of Holland—when I used to plump the India Goods on Shore—rare Work—walk in!

Auctioneer. Now prepare your Eyes for a fallen Angel—black as the Devil.—Ah Parson Horne—how hast thou brought thyself to shame! shall I, (Mr. Deputy Judd)—put my pure Hand on thy infected Head—a Head, that fostered the putrid, epidemic Paw of a Bishop to desile it—no, no, no.

Let the Squire of Tyburn consecrate thee—let a Halter be thy meritorious Infatuation: Let a Gallows be thy Exaltation. But let us be Christians amidst our Politicks—he may repent and be a good Servant to the Publick—Is there no sweet, *Water-drinking*, Female that will bid for this Jew Judas—Is there no Chalk and Water Virgin pining with Grief—that wants to be betrayed by a Kiss!—is there no falt Widow—that requires the Gospel and Witness the Divinity within her!—come bid—you shall have him cheaper than his Brother's Capons—old Cloaths, and Poney to the Bargain, not a Word—Master Wilkes—wont you purchase his Redemption!—Zounds what a Smoak and Smell of Sulphur—the Devil!—the Devil!—the Devil!

These Words being delivered by Mr. Judd, with uncommon Horror—the People frighted to death quitted the Hall—tumbling one over another, each expecting the unhappy Fate of the apostate Priest—Aldermen tumbled over Widows—and Common Council-Men over Maids—such a Racket, such a Jumble, such a Chaos was never seen before since the Days of Ovid. But when the few, had collected the few Brains they had—it appeared to Doctor Willson that the Devil had taken the Parson to himself: Upon which the worthy patriotic Doctor attempted an Exorcism—but he was thrown down by the superior Bulk of Mr. Hurtford almost over shadowed with the Immensity of his Wig, and smothered with Powder, and the Effluences of my Lord Mayor's good Victuals and Drink, which had been pent up like a Volcano; and from this Exertion got Vent, to the great Offence of his Majesty's liege Subjects.

July 24. Letters from Leghorn advise, that Thirty Christian Slaves, on board an Algerine Galley, had risen upon the Moors, and after destroying best Part of the Crew, carried the Vessel into Ceuta, a Spanish Port, with 2000 Turkish Sequins on board.

July 25. It is said, that the Scheme for establishing a Bishop in America is privately carrying on, and that a Clergyman at the Head of a Church Seminary there, is shortly expected over to facilitate the Plan concerted between the Missionaries in America and their Superiors in this Kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Paris to the Printer, dated July 23.

"A few Days ago, as the King was returning from Chapel, he was taken with a fainting Fit, attended with Dimness of Sight; the Alarm spread, but the Physicians in waiting soon remedied the Disorder, which they attributed to the Revolutions of Nature, in the different Changes of the Seasons:

"This Cause not being altogether satisfactory, the King ordered La Martiniere to be sent for: As soon as he arrived he entered the King's Apartment, who was along with the Captain of his Guards, and the first Lord of the Bedchamber. As soon as M. La Martiniere had been informed of the Disorder, the Duration of it, the Cure, and the Causes that had occasioned it, he felt the King's Pulse with fixed Attention, and in about a Minute said to him, Sir, you ordered me to tell you the Truth, and I must obey you. Your Pulse indicates a Consumption. It is in your Power to prolong your Days, or shorten them. The King looked at him with Astonishment, but a Moment after, he said to him in a very obliging Manner, La Martiniere, I thank you; prescribe, and I shall execute."

July 36. As 60 of the King's Subjects have been murdered, and above 200 of them wounded in Carolina, through a sad mistaken Policy in this Kingdom, and the Discontent of the People was encreasing, it is expected that Disorder and Rebellion will soon spread through all the back Parts of Virginia, &c. to the great Injury of the Sea Coast Colonies, and the Commerce of this Kingdom: Now therefore is the Time for Ministers to give a substantial Proof of their Attention to American Affairs, as Parliament will certainly enquire into the Cause of those Murders and Insurrections.

August 11. The Cabinet has at present Two capital Objects under Consideration, viz. A private Altercation with the Court of France, arising from one of those Causes which are important only from their being made so, and the Prospect of the Discovery of the Fire at Portsmouth.—Several Consultations have been held on these Subjects; the last was Yesterday, another will be on Saturday. The Truth is, the Discussion of the Affair with France is purposely procrastinated by the Council for a very wise and obvious Reason, viz. Till the Portsmouth Affair is brought to an Issue; when, if it will be found that the French had any Hand in the Mischief, the Ministry will have them then in their own Power, and will be able to silence one Complaint by Means of another.

August 3. It is confidently asserted, that the Duke of Gloucester's Voyage to the Mediterranean is merely political; and that he is charged with an important Commission to the Court of Turin.

There are great Appearances of some Changes in Administration before the Meeting of Parliament.

It is imagined that a Coalition of Parties is intended.

If a Coalition of Parties only takes Place, it is much to be feared the Grievances and Oppressions which the People have so long laboured under, will not be effectually redressed.

It is thought that our Ministry have at length taken the Hint from France and Spain, and intend to put in Execution now, what ought to have been done long ago, viz. The sending Troops and warlike Stores to the several Places of Defence on the American Continent.

A Number of Troops are ordered to be draughted from different Regiments, in order to embark immediately for North-America.

Lord Barrington, it is reported, will speedily resign his Post as Secretary at War on a Pension of 2000l. per Ann. on the Irish Establishment, and to be succeeded by Lord Weymouth.

August 10. The Conquest of Corfica is said to have cost the French 30,000 Men, and 19,000,000 of Livres. And it costs them annually 4,000,000 more to keep it.

August 12. It is said that at a late Council it was advised to send a considerable Squadron to the Tagus, to demand immediate Restitution for the Losses sustained by the British Subjects from the Proceedings of the Court of Lisbon.

It is said Mr. Littleton's Letters of recal from Lisbon are made out and will be sent to him by the next Packet.

August 13. A Ship from America was on Sunday run foul of by a Collier in the River, by which Accident she lost her Rudder, and it being high Water, she was drove ashore, and it is feared will be lost. She is richly laden.

August 15. A Change in the Ministry is the great Object of the present Bustle among the Great. Expresses were last Friday sent to Lord Camden and Lord Mansfield. And it is now said that Lord Mansfield is to have the Seals, that Mr. Thurlow is to be chief Justice, and Mr. Wedderburne to be Attorney-General.

August 16. Yesterday Governor Penn took leave of his Majesty at St. James's, previous to his setting out for Pennsylvania.

If the Crown Revenues in America were employed in building Ships of War instead of being wasted in Pensions, both England and her Colonies might reap the Advantage of such Application.

Orders are given for the 3d, 15th, 10th and 40th Regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march for Portsmouth, where they are to embark for the West-Indies.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant unto Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. the Office or Place of Rear Admiral of Great-Britain, and of the Admiralty thereof, and of Rear Admiral of the Navies and Seas of Great-Britain.

August 17. A Correspondent informs us, that a new Ministry will be settled before the Meeting of Parliament, and among other Removes in the new Arrangement, he says, that Lord Chatham is to be Lord Privy Seal, Lord Camden President of the Council, and the Duke of Grafton will be again at the Head of the Treasury.

August 20. If the Letters from Vienna are to be depended upon, a Congress is soon to be held at Temeswar, in order to bring about an Accommodation between the Russians and the Turks.

It is asserted that circular Letters will be speedily sent to the several Members of the Privy Council, requiring their Attendance in Town on Business of great Importance. And as it is positively said, that conciliatory Measures have been the principal Object of Consideration at the late Cabinet Councils, it is thought they will be carried into Effect previous to the next Meeting of Parliament.

It is said his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, when at Lisbon, will enquire into the Causes of the late Misunderstanding between the British Subjects settled in Portugal and the Ministry there, and, if possible, amicably terminate the Matter between them.

It is said Orders are given for Six Men of War of the Line to be stationed in the Downs immediately.

ST. JOHN'S (in Antigua) August 31.

On Saturday last, about 9 o'Clock in the Morning, the Five Pirates were brought from the Jail, and carried in Two Carts to the Place of Execution, amidst a prodigious Number of Spectators; they behaved very penitently, particularly at the Place of Execution, where they were attended by the Rev. Mr. Bowen; after Prayers, at which they seemed to join with great Fervency, on being asked if they had any Thing to say, they uniformly answered in the Negative; only Cooper addressed the Populace, particularly the Seafaring Part of it, to take warning by their Fate, and learn Submission and due Subordination to their Officers. At 35 Minutes after 10 the Carts were pulled away, whilst they continued calling on God to have Mercy on their Souls. Cooper and Washington were afterwards gibbeted near St. James Fort, pursuant to their Sentence.

BOSTON, September 30.

Monday last Capt. Driver arrived here in a Brig from St. Martins, who informs us, that on the 12th of September he spoke a Brig, Capt. Joseph Packard, from New-London, Lat. 30, 40, Long. 64, who informed him that on the 7th he met with a hard Gale of Wind or Hurricane, which carried away his Masts, and 47 Horses, and broke in all his Masts on the Starboard Side; he also informed him that he afterwards met a Spanish Man of War that had been dismasted in the same Gale; Capt. Packard went on board the Spanish Man of War and found most of the Crew sick with the Small-Pox, the Spaniards spared him some Sails. He also said that he met with an English Ship from St. Croix bound Home which was dismasted at the same Time.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

Wednesday Morning last sailed from hence with the Mail for Falmouth, the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon,

in which Vessel went Passengers; Capt. Thomas Eden, (Brother to Governor Eden, of Maryland) and Richard Bennet Lloyd, Esq.

The Honourable Mrs. Eden, and Miss Darby, arrived here from Annapolis, the Week before last, with Captain Eden.

Captain Nicholas Bogart, in 31 Days from Jamaica, informs us, that on Tuesday the 3d Ult. 50 Minutes after 7 o'Clock, P. M. Port Morant Harbour bearing N. N. W. Distance Two Miles, he felt a severe Shock of an Earthquake, attended with a prodigious rumbling Noise, that had such Effect on his Vessel as to awake all the Seamen that were asleep on board; who really imagined the Brig was drove ashore.

ANNAPOLIS, October 17.

On Monday last, the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly were pleased to take under Consideration, a Petition from sundry the Inhabitants of Charles County, complaining of an undue Election of Capt. Francis Ware and Mr. Josias Hawkins, jun. The Charge against them was for treating, which being fully proved by the Evidences, the House were pleased, by their Speaker, to signify to those Two Gentlemen that their Attendance was no longer required. A Writ of Election has since been issued to make Choice of Two Members for said County, to supply the present Vacancy.

On Tuesday Night last the Storehouse of Mr. Jonathan Plowman of Baltimore-Town, Merchant; was blown up.—It happened, as we are informed, by a Negro Fellow's going in to make up the Storekeeper's Bed in an upper Room, and having set down a Candle on or near Two Barrels of Gunpowder, they took Fire; the Negro was blown to Pieces, the Storekeepers, who were below, were carried out of the House, but in what Manner they cannot give any Information.—We are also informed by Captain Davis, from Liverpool, that a Snow belonging to this Province was on Shore on the Coast of Ireland.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, *October the 31st, 1771.*

I AM a plain old Man, and could be well content to entertain the *Lag-end* of my Life with quiet Hours; which, however anxiously wished for, will hardly be the Fate of him, who, in Times like these, ventures to intermeddle in publick Concerns. My Countrymen will pardon me, if, alarmed at the Prospect of Danger to One of the dearest Privileges, which, as the free Subject of a free Country, I enjoy, the Security of my Property, I hobble into the Field of Controversy. Nor, let me be reflected on, only because I write on a Subject in which I confess I am much interested. I may be a weak, but I will not be a disingenuous Writer, nor deliver a Sentiment, I do not myself firmly believe to be right: I may and I will speak freely what I think, but I will neither be uncandid, nor indecent.

We are told out of Doors, that One Appendage to the projected Inspection-Law, is a Reduction of the Salaries of the Clergy. Whether the perpetual Aet of 1701-24 be or be not, like the Laws of the *Medes and Persians*, unalterable, I do not mean here to debate: Alterations have been made in it, but never, I believe, till now, attempted with the direct and avowed Purpose of lessening the Provision there made for the Maintenance of Ministers of the Church of England. I have seen an Answer of the Upper House to a Petition of the Clergy, on an Occasion similar to the present, in which (so far from having any Aim to diminish the Revenues of the Church) they declare, that "the Law was designed to advance the Interest of the Clergy, in particular." I have also seen an Answer of the Lower House of Assembly to a Governor's Speech, in which are these remarkable Words; "We will always bear a just Regard to that reverend Body, nor attempt to obtrude any Terms on them, which it may not suit their Inclinations to accept of"—nor do we see any Reason to join the Income of the Church and State "on the present Occasion, the former being grounded on LAW, the latter NOT."

Truth cannot vary: If these Opinions and Assertions were true in 1739; they must be so still, though very different Doctrines are now in vogue. What the then Patriots considered as grounded on Law, and therefore sacred and inviolable, their Successors consider as grounded only on their Wills, and merely a Creature of their own. It might be invidious in me to draw any Comparison—my Readers will judge for themselves.

It was not my Design to argue on the Illegality or Injustice of the Procedure: Of these, I should suppose, the Assembly may easily furnish themselves with the Proofs, if they be so minded, by consulting their own Records: And, for the Clergy, this is a Point they must labour elsewhere, should they be driven to the Necessity.

The Injustice of robbing us of a Third or an Half of our absolute Freeholds is, indeed, but an inferior and subordinate Consideration: There are not wanting Men, who gravely talk of the Fitness of reducing our Order to the primitive Standard of the apostolical Age; and a World of fine Things are said on the Subject. I cannot persuade myself to give any other Reply to these curious Arguments, than by observing, after no mean Authority, that whenever these Reformers shall be pleased to set us the Example, and reduce themselves to the Standard of those to whom the Apostles preached, we will not then hesitate, in that Particular at least, to become Apostles.—I shall not need to tell these Gentlemen, that, to do this, they must sell all they have, and give to the Poor, and follow us.

The People, we are told, have been taught to expect to pay off the Clergy's Debt at Four Shillings per Taxable; and it were dangerous to disappoint them. Hence I learn, that whenever a Point is to be moved, it is

but to instruct the People to expect it—no Matter what Address and Management are used to raise the Expectation—no Matter whether it be wise or just—the People must not be disappointed: For a Man, on the Eve of an Election, to give out, that he will follow the Instructions of his Constituents, though against his private Opinion, may, perhaps, with other Finesse, be overlooked or pardoned. But for any Man, or any Body of Men, first to raise a popular Clamour, and then, on an important Occasion, profess to be guided thereby, whatever Proof it may be of political Capacity, is none, in my Judgment, of a conscientious Integrity.—*Pontius Pilate* gave up the Saviour of the World to be crucified—to please the People.

For my own Part, I cannot believe that the People are so tenacious of this Measure as they are said to be. An Inspection-Law, I doubt not, they ardently wish for, and with good Reason. For, I am much mistaken, if the Loss that the Province has already sustained from the Want of one, does not far overbalance all that could be saved, in many Years, by the projected Regulations. Pursuing a Shadow, we are in Danger of losing the Substance. Restore to us then, O ye Senators, at all Adventures, this most useful Law for the Regulation of our Staple: It is essential and indispensable. For other Matters, be they ever so expedient, they are not of absolute Necessity.

The good of the People is ever the ostensible Pretence of Patriotism. A good Man is unwilling to doubt the Sincerity of so fair a Plea; but, in the present Instance, it is, at least, liable to Suspicion. In my Parish there are between 12 and 1300 Taxables, of whom Two-thirds, I believe, are richer than I am; Which Two-thirds, as well as the remaining Third, are all to be relieved at my Expence alone.

One would think that, in a Project for the good of the People, the poorer any Man was, the greater Share he should have in the Benefit of the Project. But here, it is just the Reverse: A poor Man, who pays but for One Taxable, may save a Shilling or two in a Year by the Regulation; whilst the Projectors of it compliment themselves with Ten or Twenty Times that Sum.

Having no Interest distinct from the true Interests of my Country, I could be contented cheerfully to bear (as I now do) any Burthen in common with my Fellow-Subjects, for the Support of Government, or the general good of the Province: But I cannot but think it hard to be singled out, to be prescribed to how much of what has hitherto been looked upon as my undoubted legal Property, I shall give away, and to whom. And it is a particularly severe Tax on my Charity to oblige me, for every Sixpence I bestow upon the Poor, to bestow Forty Times as much on the Rich.

In all Compositions in lieu of Tithes (and the Assessment of 40lb. of Tobacco per Taxable is certainly in the Nature of Tithes, and intended to be paid here, as in all other Countries—in Kind) that I have ever known or read of, the Modus, as it is called, has always been settled at a Rate equivalent to the Value of the Tithe. And this, undoubtedly, common Prudence and Justice direct. The Clergy of Maryland, however, will be careful how they surrender their Claim to Tithe in Kind for any specified Sum of Money whatever; it being, perhaps, capable of Demonstration, that no casual Increase of Taxables bears any Proportion to the certain Decrease of the Value of Money. Tobacco is, probably, a more fluctuating, and, doubtless, a far less certain Commodity than any that has ever been tithed, not being to be ranked among the Necessaries, hardly indeed among the Luxuries, of Life; yet it is, I am persuaded, much more likely to keep Pace with other Articles of necessary Use than any fixed Sum of a Provincial Paper Currency. For, as is observed by an ingenious Writer, "no De-termination of Money is of any certain, perpetual, intrinsic Value." Money Payments might, for aught I know, be as acceptable, if not more so, to many of the present Clergy, as Tobacco; but they might ruin their Successors. It has been said, in the publick Papers, that Four Shillings per Taxable would, if equally divided, afford an Income of £.400 per Annum to every beneficed Clergyman in the Province. I greatly suspect this Calculation. But, admitting it were true, and that £.400 per Annum were now deemed an ample Provision, how shall we be assured that, a Century hence, such a Salary will be adequate to the Maintenance of a reputable Clergy; it being well known, that every Necessary, or Convenience of Life has risen hardly less than tenfold, within the last Hundred Years? So that I see no Paradox in asserting, that a Clergyman possessed of a Benefice that, a Hundred Years ago, brought him in £.100 per Annum, was better provided for, and, to all Intents and Purposes, a richer Man, than his Successor, who may happen to receive Five or Six Times that Sum.

It is mean and illiberal to talk of allotting us barely wherewithal to support us. Clergymen being, often by Birth, and always by Education and Profession, Gentlemen, cannot be supposed to be, generally, Adepts in a rigid Oeconomy; that depending on an Attention to an Infinity of Minutes, for which their Education and Manner of Life may seem to have rather unfitted them. Wealth and Poverty are comparative Terms: A Labourer that earns his Half a Crown a Day, may, and often does, feel fewer of the Evils of narrow Circumstances, than his Neighbour who, perchance, possesses Ten Times that Sum. Previous Habits and the Station of Life in which a Man is fixed, determine his Rank in the Scale of Plenty or Penury.—In vulgar Reckoning, a mean Condition bespeaks a mean Man. And, though it be undoubtedly right that personal Respect should follow personal Merit alone, yet, whilst human Passions and human Policy have so much to say in these Affairs, we well know how the Case will be. The Question is not how a Clergyman, when poor, ought to be regarded, but how he will be regarded: And I have lived to see Instances enough in Maryland, to authorize my saying, that against the Contempt of Poverty no Age has ever found a Remedy, no Ability a Defence, nor any Virtue

a Cure. It is not only an Evil in itself, but it is contagious, and brings every Thing into Contempt with which it appears to be connected. When it has rendered the Man contemptible, it soon renders his Function too: And when his Function is involved in his personal Disgrace, amongst the Bulk of Mankind, who seldom separate the Essentials of Religion from its external Circumstances, the Religion of which he is Minister, cannot long escape. If Religion then be of any Importance to the World, it is of Importance to support its Ministers in a State in which Frugality may obtain Independence, and Virtue procure Esteem.

The utmost that the most careful of us can here expect to do, is to live decently in a private Way; and to educate our Children in such a Manner as that, by their own Industry and a small Portion, they may be able to live above Contempt, when we are gone. We are not the Men who may expect to get Estates, and lay Foundations for building up Families by the Gains of our Profession; though we every Day see Fortunes made by other Professions. Look round this Province: Who are they now possessed of the first Fortunes? Are they not the Sons either of such as have held Places under Government, or of Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, and other Citizens? This is not said, as tho' I blamed either the Fathers or the Sons: Far from it. I heartily commend the one, and congratulate the other. But where, I ask, is the Estate acquired by a Clergyman, by the Gains of his Profession? Yet can it not be denied, that many of our Order have been bred to other Callings, they might, probably, have made as good a Figure, and heaped together as large Estates as others have done.—An Instance that fell under my Notice, not many Days ago, may serve for a Warning to Parents how they bring up their Children to the Gown, and to Clergymen how they venture to settle in so publick-spirited a Country. In the Metropolis of this opulent Province, I saw the unfortunate Relict and hapless Children of a Clergyman, who had deferred so well of the Community as that, almost any where else, he would have had a Monument erected to his Memory—in actual Want of a Morfel of Bread.

The enormous Salaries of the Clergy are a never-fading Topic of Complaint! whilst Men of every other Profession receive infinitely larger Incomes without being either blamed or maligned for it. And yet, in every other Department, I believe there have been Complaints of Abuse: But I have the Satisfaction to find that no Insinuations of this Sort have yet been thrown out against the Clergy. In Truth, it is well known to be out of the Power of the most avaricious, ill-minded, or cunning Clergyman, as such, to over-reach the meanest Inhabitant of his Parish.

I did intend to have pursued my Subject much further, and to have shewn that the Project of reducing us all to one common Standard is a levelling Principle that must inevitably root out the Seeds of all honest Emulation, the legal Parent of the greatest and most generous Actions among Men. I wished too to have reminded my Countrymen, that as we have no militia-Polls, and but few civil Offices, to which Gentlemen can breed up their younger Sons, our Church, in its present Estate, is no unworthy Inducement to Gentlemen of Family, even the Legislature themselves, to educate their Sons for the Gown.

And, finally, I wished to have reminded those whom it imports to know, that, to reduce our Livings, in the Manner that is proposed, would be cutting off all Possibility of dividing Parishes, in such a Manner as may hereafter appear to be necessary. On the present Footing, when a Salary becomes really enormous, the obvious Remedy is, to divide the Parish; thus providing for a more extensive Dissemination of religious Instruction: Yet even this Expedient should be resorted to but sparingly, and this for obvious Reasons. I heard a Gentleman, who had made a Calculation, say, that our Livings on this Shore, at 4. s. per Taxable, would not average more than 250 l. a Piece. And, this being the Case, when can we hope that these large Parishes can be divided? Yet can it not be imagined that Religion is sufficiently promulgated, whilst our Parishes are so very extensive; nor, indeed, until every Person in the Province shall have it in his Power to attend divine Service, in publick, at the least, once every Week. To answer this End, new Taxes must be laid on the People, which would probably occasion Murmurings and Discontents, not so easily suppressed. And whatever may be thought of the Incomes of some individual Clergymen, it is sufficiently notorious, that the whole Revenue of the Church is exceedingly inadequate to the Support of a competent Number of Churches, when our Country shall become as populous as the Mother-Country— which, let us hope, is no very distant Period. But, finding that I grow tedious, I forbear.

I am, S^r R, with all due Respect,

the Publick's most obedient humble Servant,

AN EASTERN SHORE CLERGYMAN.

To be sold at publick Vendue for Cash, or Bills of Exchange, on Thursday the 21st Day of November next, at the House of Mrs. Charlton, in Frederick-Town, by Virtue of a Decree of Trust made in and for that Purpose, by John Willmot.

A Tract or Parcel of Land, lying in Frederick County, called *Dinah's-Fancy*, containing Two Hundred and Fifteen Acres.

(t) THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Annapolis, October 16, 1771.

JUST OPENED,

A Quantity of Fall and Winter Goods, which the Subscriber will sell very cheap for Cash, or on short Credit: Also may be had some good Baked Tea, at 5. and 6d. per Pound, or 5s. in 10 Pound Lots, for Cash.

(w) NATHAN HAMMOND.

October 9, 1771.
To be sold to the highest Bidder on Wednesday the 30th Instant, at the House of Richard Wells, at Pig-Point, on Patuxent River,

A Tract of Land, containing 150 Acres, lying about 4 Miles from Pig-Point, and 3 from Mount-pleasant, on Patuxent; the Soil is remarkably good for cropping, there are 2 Tobacco-Houses on the Premises, almost new, 1 old Tobacco-House, and sundry other Improvements, such as Quarters, Corn-House, &c. Also, an Orchard of about 100 bearing Apple-Trees, and the Plantation in pretty good Repair. The Title and Terms of Sale will be made known on Application to

(ts) JOS. COWMAN.

I Have for Sale 4777 Acres of Land, situated as follows, viz. 730 Acres in Prince-George's County, within five Miles of Bladenburg, well watered, and plenty of Meadow Land on it—550 Acres in Frederick County, on Seneca, about 23 Miles from George-Town—300 Acres within 8 Miles of Frederick-Town, well watered and timbered—2440 Acres in the Settlement of Antietam, and Conococheague, suitable for any Kind of Produce raised in this Province—and 737 Acres near Col. Thomas Cresap's, very rich, the most of it bottom Land. For Terms apply to William Deakins, junr. at George-Town, or the Subscriber

FRANCIS DEAKINS.

October 14, 1771.

ON Saturday the 3d Day of November next will be sold, to the highest Bidder, Mess. Hartley's Lots and Store-houses in Bladenburg. A good Title shall be made to the Purchaser, by

DANIEL STEPHENSON,

Attorney for Mess. HARTLEY.

(3w) To be sold, by Publick Vendue, at the House of Mr. John Little, in Baltimore-Town, on Wednesday the 6th Day of November next,

ONE undivided Third Part of the Elk-Ridge Furnace, with its Appurtenances, lying in Anne-Arundel County, about Three Miles from navigable Water of the River Patuxent, and Twelve Miles from Baltimore-Town. This Furnace, held in Company with Mr. Caleb Dorsey, is noted for producing Iron of the best Quality and has many peculiar Advantages which may be better known, on Application to the Subscriber, than they can be described in an Advertisement.

Also an undivided Third Part of another Furnace, situate about Fifty Yards from navigable Water of Currier's Creek, in the County aforesaid. The Creek empties itself into Patuxent River, about Five Miles below Baltimore-Town, and the Stream which works the Furnace is also sufficient for a good Grist Mill, when the Furnace is in Blast—Between 4 and 5000 Acres of well wooded Land are appropriated for the Use of this Furnace.

Also a Tract of Land, called Swan-Harbour, lying in Patuxent Neck, in Baltimore County, about Ten Miles from Baltimore-Town, on navigable Water of Bear-Creek, which falls into Patuxent River, about Six Miles below the Town, and contains 1290 Acres of fertile Land; about 200 of which are cleared, and the rest well timbered. On the improved Land are an Orchard and some necessary Buildings. The whole of this Tract will be sold together, or in Parcels, as may appear most advantageous for the Seller.

(ts.) ALEXANDER LAWSON.

October 16, 1771.

Just imported, in the Liberty, Capt. Blackwell, from London, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store, in Church-Street, Annapolis, by Wholesale or Retail.

A N Assortment of Winter Goods, amongst which are a Variety of superfine fashionable Clothes, and a few Pieces of genteel Silks.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. & JOHN BRICE.

(4w)

October 6, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Frederickburg, Virginia, an indentured Servant Man, by Trade a Tailor, named John Driver, sometimes calls himself *Windfor Driver*, was born in the West of England, he is about Five Feet Five Inches high, speaks quick and short, and of an effeminate Voice: Had on, when he went away, a brown Frock Coat with gilt Buttons, a light blue Pair of Breeches, a dark Bath Coating Waistcoat, brown Thread Stockings, a Pair of new Shoes, double stitched at the Eyes, a Felt Hat, bound with Tape, brass Buckles not Fellows, a blue Silk Handkerchief spotted white, a Check Shirt, dark Brown Hair chiefly spotted, has a dark Complexion, and a thin Visage. Whoever takes up said Servant, and lodges him in any of his Majesty's Jails, so as his Master shall get him again, shall receive Forty Shillings, and if brought home to his said Master, Four Pounds, besides what the Law allows, paid by me

(3w)

JAMES NEWTON.

N. B. As he pretends to know a little of the Sea, this is therefore to forewarn all Masters of Vessels, on their Peril, not to carry said Servant out of the Colony.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Botts, in Baltimore County, on Diamond-Ridge, a dark bay Mare, about Eleven Years old, a natural pacer, she has no perceivable Brand, but her right Ear crops, and a slit in her left, and had on a Bell. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

COMMITTED to Charles County Jail, a Servant Man, named William Langley, who says he belongs to Abraham Patton, in Baltimore County: Also, a Servant Man, named William Stephens, a Shoemaker by Trade, lame in one of his Feet, he says he belongs to Joseph Devall, in Frederick County.—Their Masters are desired to take them away, and pay Charges.

(3w)

RICHARD LEE, junr. Sheriff.

October 5, 1771.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Committee will attend every Day during this Session, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Room adjoining the Ball-Room, in order to hear such Matters as may come properly before them.

Signed per Order of the Committee,

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Clk.

Bladenburg, August 26, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Saturday the 14th Instant, a Mulatto Man named DAVIS, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, pretty luffy, with a broad flat Face, and his Nose remarkably so, appearing to have been from some Accident: his Beard is large and dark, his Head close shaved, he talks remarkably well, and affects much Honesty and Industry in his Trade, which is that of being a very indifferent Carpenter. He was born on the Eastern Shore, and sent here by Mr. James Macmillan of Philadelphia last Spring. The Fellow pretends to have a Right to his Freedom, and says his Father's Name was Pinxton. He usually wore a long Waistcoat, with Buttons on the Sleeves, and a brownish figured Callico one under it; likewise a Pair of white Linen Breeches. Whoever brings said Mulatto Slave to the Subscriber, shall receive Ten Pounds Reward.

(4w)

DANIEL STEPHENSON.

Baltimore, October 3, 1771.

On Tuesday the 13th of November, shall be exposed to sale by publick Vendue, at the House of Mr. John Little, in Baltimore,

TWO Water Lots at Fell's-Point, belonging to the Estate of Robert and John Lowry, deceased. Said Lots are 60 Feet each in front, and situated on the best Water at the Point, having 18 Feet at low Water within a small Distance of the Shore. They are held by lease of 99 Years renewable for ever, and subject to a Ground Rent of Fifty Shillings Sterling each, and by the Improvements made on them are secured against Forfeiture. On one of said Lots are erected a good Frame House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar under the same, and a small Brick Store adjoining, which will readily rent for 30 l. per Annum: A small Wharf, at which Craft of 7 and 8 Feet Draft may discharge, and a Pump of very excellent Water, known to be the best at Fell's-Point, and used by all Vessels lying there, for which they pay a Dollar each, amounting to a considerable Sum annually.

N. B. Two Lots adjoining the above, of the same Dimensions, and held by the like Tenure, to be disposed of at private Sale, by

(w3)

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junr.

October 1, 1771.

WHEREAS Mr. Jacob Sprigg, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, did, by his Last Will and Testament, order all his Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, called *The Addition to happy Choice*, containing 834 Acres, to be sold to the highest Bidder, for certain Purposes in said Will mentioned, Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 19th Day of November next, at the House of Mr. Samuel Swearingham, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, and at the Hour of Three o'Clock, the said Land will be exposed to Sale, agreeable to the said Will, for ready Sterling Cash, Current Money, or good London Bills of Exchange. The Land lies on Little Monockasy, in said County, and I am instructed to say it is well timbered and watered; a considerable Quantity of Meadow Ground, with a good Stream of Water for a Mill; the Soil fruitful and suitable to Indian Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the Title good. It will be sold in Lots, or the whole together, as it may be found most to the Advantage of the Estate. The Title may be known at any Time before, or on the Day of Sale, by applying to

(ts.)

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON, Executor.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a new Negro Fellow named SAMSON, a luffy strait limbed Fellow, 6 Feet high or upwards, has lost one of his little Toes. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him Home, shall have 30 Shillings reward if taken in this County, if 50 Miles from Home 40 Shillings, if further 3 Pounds, including what the Law allows, paid by J. BEALL of NEWTON.

N. B. The Subscriber lives within Seven Miles of Frederick-Town.

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY'S Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Flisk Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the Fifth Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the B. Post-Master General.

(12m) ALEXANDER GOLDEN, Secretary.

To be printed by Subscription,
For the Benefit of an INJURED UNFORTUNATE,
[Price One Dollar, Half on subscribing]

DIVERS Particulars relating to *Peter Egerton*, the Descendent and Heir of Sir *Ralph Egerton*, who was Standard-bearer to King *Henry* the Eighth, and Treasurer to the Lady *Princes*; elder Brother of Sir *Thomas Egerton*, after Baron *Elmsere*, Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* under Queen *Elizabeth*, from whom *Francis Egerton*, the present Duke of *Bridgewater*, is descended: To which the Pedigree of the Family will be prefixed, from the Reign of *William Rufus*, King of *England*, down to the Author.

This Work is interspersed with suitable Anecdotes, and some poetical Essays, that may afford an Amusement to the learned, an Instruction to the young, and a Caution to the unwary.

*Hic murus abentus esto,
Nil conscire sibi; nulla pallescere culpa.* HOR.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. *Lottax*, at the Ferry in *Alexandria*; Mr. *Patrick Graham* at *Port Tobacco*, Mr. *Faris*, Silversmith and Tavernkeeper in *Annapolis*, and the Author, *Peter Egerton*, School-master near *Piscataway*.

True Christian Souls, to social Virtues prone,
Make the wide Interest of Mankind their own.

Now in the Press and speedily will be published,

J O N N D U N L A P,
At the NEWEST PRINTING OFFICE in MARKET STREET,
P H I L A D E L P H I A,

And will be delivered to the Subscribers, agreeable to the original Proposals, Price bound Five Shillings *Pennsylvania* Currency, printed on a fine Paper, and an elegant Type;

ALL THE
POETICAL WRITINGS, AND SOME OTHER PIECES
OF THE REV. NATHANIEL EVANS, A. M.
Late Missionary in *Gloucester-County*, *New-Jersey*, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord *Vicount Killmurray* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

N. B. As the List of Subscribers will be committed to the Press in a few Weeks, it is hoped, that all who are desirous of encouraging this Publication, and who may not yet have subscribed, will send their Names, without Loss of Time, to the Publisher of this Paper.

* The Subscribers Shall have their Books printed on a fine Writing Paper.

† PENNSYLVANIA PRINTING PAPER of all Sorts sold, on the most reasonable Terms, by the above DUNLAP. (8w)

(6m) Philadelphia, May 13, 1771.

E N O C H S T O R Y

BEGS leave to inform the Publick in general and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to a House well situate for Business, at the Corner of *Market* and *Second* Streets, near the Court-House, in this City, where he has fitted up a convenient Store for the Reception of Merchandize, which he proposes selling upon Commission, on the lowest Terms for Cash only, either there or at his Vendue-House up *Second* Street, (upon certain Days, of which timely Notice will be given) as may be most agreeable.

He also proposes doing Business as a Broker, to buy or sell *West-India* or *European* Goods, Bills of Exchange, Ships or other Vessels, Houses, Lands, &c. &c. and in general, such Business as he may be intrusted with, and that upon such low Terms, as may make it advantageous for the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders of this City, and those of the neighbouring Provinces to employ him.

He begs leave to assure them, his utmost Endeavours shall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management and Negotiating any Business that may be put under his Direction; and the Favours conferred on him will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

N. B. We the Subscribers, being acquainted with the above-named *Enoch Story*, are of Opinion, from our Knowledge of his Abilities and Character, that he is well qualified to execute the several Branches of Business above-mentioned.

*Respect Mereditb, Thomas & Isaac Wharton,
James & Drinker, Stocker & Wharton,
Willing & Morris, Samuel Morris, junr.
Edward Penington, James Wharton.*

Annapolis, September 24, 1771.

THE Farmers of his Lordship's Quit-Rents on the Western Shore, are desired to come and settle their Quit-Rent Accounts within Six Days after the First Day of *February* next ensuing.

(4w) **REUBEN MERIWETHER**, Rent-Roll-Keeper of the Western Shore.

W A N T E D,

A CLERK in the PREROGATIVE-OFFICE, apply to

ELIE VALLETTE, Register.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, on Monday the 18th November next, pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of *Nicholas G. Ridgely*, at his late Dwelling-House, for *Sterling Cash*, Bills of Exchange, or current Money, the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

THAT Tract whereon the deceased lived, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, about 20 Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, 25 Miles from *Bladenburg*, and 30 from *George-Town*, containing upwards of 600 Acres, whereon is a Dwelling-House with Three Rooms and Two Fire Places on the Lower Floor, and Two Rooms above, all finished, a Kitchen, Store-house, Milk-house, Meat-house, Corn-house, Stables, and Three Tobacco-houses almost new, covered with Shingles, about 20 Acres Meadow, fit for the Scythe, and as much more may be made with little Trouble, great Part thereof being already cut down, and may be watered at little Expence by a Stream that runs through it, Two large young Orchards, the Land is exceeding good and well timbered, the Plantation in good Order and will suit either Planter or Farmer; on the same Tract is a good Brick House lately built, and a Kitchen very convenient for a Tenant. One other Tract containing about 266 Acres, lying about 4 Miles from the above, whereon is a Dwelling-house, Corn-house and Tobacco-houses, in good Repair. The Land is rich and well timbered, and the Plantation in good Order for cropping; the greatest Part being fresh. One other Tract, lying about 3 Miles from the first mentioned Plantation, containing about 100 Acres, whereon is Two small Dwelling-houses and a Tobacco-house; the Plantation in good Order, and now Rents for £. 10 currency per Annum, also Twelve valuable Slaves, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; amongst which are several Ploughmen, a complete Waggoner, and Wench that understand House Work; the Time of Four Servants, a Carpenter, Shoemaker, Bricklayer and Labourer, a good Waggon and Team, many other valuable Horses, Mares and Colts, a large Stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, a Wheat Fan, Ploughs, Cart, and every Plantation Utensil; all the Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, China; many good Feather Beds, Chairs, &c. almost new, also about 150 Barrels of Corn, a large Quantity of Oats, some Wheat, Fodder and Straw; about £. 130 Cost of Goods, consisting of *Irish* Linens, Mens and Boys Hats, some Silks, &c.

On Saturday the 23d of November will be sold as above, on the Premises, a valuable Tract of Land at the Mouth of *Seneca Creek*, in *Frederick* County, about 18 Miles from *George-Town*, containing about 160 Acres, whereon is a Dwelling-House with a Brick Chimney, Kitchen, Milk-house, Store-house, and several other Out-houses. This Place lies on *Patowmack* River, at the Head of the *Seneca* Falls, where in all Probability will be a Landing Place for all Commodities brought down the River from the Back Country, and is likely to be a Place of considerable Trade, as it lies convenient to several Water-Mills. The Land is exceeding rich and well timbered, and the Plantation in good Order for cropping, and would suit either Planter, Farmer, or Merchant.

Also will be sold, at the same Time and Place, one other Tract of Land, lying in said County, near Mr. *John Riley's*, containing about 200 Acres; some Part of which is cleared, and the Soil good, 40 Barrels Corn, some Hogs and Plantation Utensils.

On Saturday the 30th November will be sold, at Publick Sale, at the House of Mr. *John Orme*, in *George-Town*, Two convenient Lots in the Addition to *George-Town*. Twelve Months Credit will be given to the Purchaser of the Lands, and till the last of July to the Purchaser of the Negroes, &c. where the Debt is above Ten Pounds, on giving Bond and Security to

JANE RIDGELY, Executrix of *Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely*.

N. B. All who have Claims against the said *Ridgely's* Estate, are desired to make them known before the Sale to Mr. *Greenbury Ridgely*, on *Elk-Ridge*, or Mr. *Thomas Johnson*, *George-Town*.

Upper-Marlborough, September 13, 1771.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Place earnestly intreats all Persons indebted to him to pay off their Accounts, on or before the First Day of November next, that he may be enabled thereby, before his Departure, to pay those to whom he owes Money, who are desired to bring in their Claims before the above Time.

(tf)

JOHN WARREN.

T O B E S O L D,

A Commodious Plantation, on *Elk-Ridge*, within Twenty-two Miles of *Annapolis*, Eighteen of *Baltimore-Town*, and Ten of *Elk-Ridge Landing*, well adapted to Grain and Grass. A View of the Premises will sufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(tf)

H. GRIFFITH.

September 13, 1771.
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber in *Anne-Arundel* County, are desired to pay their respective Debts to Mr. *Kensy Johns*, at *Pigg-Point*, on or before the First Day of November next, and those that have Claims against him, are desired to leave them with the same Gentleman, in order that they may be paid. As I intend to leave the Parts, I must intreat a Compliance with the above Request.

(tf)

JOHN WARREN.

Queen-Anne's County, July 24, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscriber the 3d of this Instant, a Negro Man named *JACK*, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and well made: He had on when he went off, an Osnabrig Shirt and Trowsers, Cotton Jacket, and an old Hat bound with Linen. Whoever will deliver the said Negro Man to *John Jennings* his Overseer, at the Mouth of *Corfica Creek*, or secure him so that his Master may get him again, shall have the Reward of Thirty Shillings if taken up in *Queen-Anne's* County, Fifty Shillings if out of *Queen-Anne's* County and within the Province, and Five Pounds if out of the Province, paid by

(tf)

JAMES TILGHMAN, 3d.

N. B. 'Tis conjectured he is gone off by Water.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Nathan Feach*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a bright bay Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, several small Saddle Spots, short Tail, thin Mane, Star and Snip, has been burnt for a Fiftula, has no perceivable Brand. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

September 19, 1771.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th of November next, at the Subscriber's House, for ready Current Money, *Sterling Cash*, or good London Bills of Exchange,

SUNDRY white Servants who have near Four Years to serve, several likely young Negro Fellows, Horses, Mares, and Colts, Carts, Cart-wheels, some Household Furniture, and many other Articles. The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock.

MARY DORSEY, Administratrix of *CALEB*,

(ts)

Son of *RICHARD*.

Alexandria, September 9, 1771.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, 2 black Horses, One with a large Blaze upon his Face, mealy Nose, and a Wall Eye, his near hind Foot white, a natural Pacer, and branded as I remember upon his near Shoulder HF joined together, he is about 15 Hands high, and thod all round. The other has no white about him, a thick well made Horse, about 14 Hands high, a trot is his natural Gate, paces when going slow, he is branded as I remember with a D and M the one upon his Shoulder, the other upon his near Buttock, and thod all round; they both have been used in the Waggon. If stolen and carried out of the County, I will give Forty Shillings Reward for each, and Forty Shillings more if the Thief is taken and convicted for the Crime.

(5w)

JOHN DALTON.

September 17, 1771.

Pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of *Robert Gilcresh*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceased, will be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, on Thursday the 31st Day of next October, at Mr. *Ambrose Geoghegan's Tavern*,

EIGHT Hundred Acres of Land, Part of a Tract of Land, called *Upper-Marlborough*, situate and lying in *Baltimore* County, lying on the great Road leading from *Frederick-Town* to *Baltimore-Town*, and at the Distance of about 25 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. This Land would answer well for making Tobacco or Farming. There are Two small Tenements on it; fine Meadow Ground may be made; has a very extensive Range, and the Title is indisputable. The Land may be laid out in Parcels, or otherwise, as may best suit the Purchasers, and Time may be had for Payment of the Money, on giving Bond with good Security. Any Persons that have a Mind to view the Land before the Time of Sale, may apply to Mr. *Ambrose Geoghegan*, who lives but a small Distance from the Place, who will conduct them over it. This Land has been advertised some Time past, but the Sale put off from Time to Time, but will certainly be sold at the Time now appointed.

(w6)

HELEN GILCRESH, Executrix.

LOST out of the Subscriber's Pocket, on the 7th Day of August, 1771, a small old Pocket-Book, which had in it the following Tobacco on *Cole's* Warehouse, viz.

M ^r . CF.	No. 327	Gross 1078	Tare 87	Nett 991
D ^o .	328	1004	94	910
IBL.	98	1117	99	1018

and One Transfer Note on *St. Isigors*.

(w5)

RICHARD FENWICK.

St. Mary's County, September 5, 1771.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice, that he has now at his House a Company under Inoculation, and shall continue until late in the Spring 1772, at his usual Price of Five Pounds Inspection Currency for Whites, and Three for Blacks.

(w6)

H. JERNINGHAM.